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MANAGEMENT OF BOTTOM LANDS.

The following Report by the *Milton Agricultural Society*, of South Carolina, will command the attention of every intelligent reader. Its plain common sense views, are just such as suit the occasion, and will not fail to be appreciated by practical men. As the improvement of bottom lands is a subject of deep concern to land-holders both as a matter of interest and of health, we need only commend this to their perusal.

From the *S. C. Temperance Advocate*.

The Editor of the "Advocate and Agricultural Register," will no doubt confer a favor on the public, by publishing the following Report on Bottom Lands, as this is the season of the year they should be put in cultivation.

JOHN GODFREY, Secretary
Milton Agricultural Society.

BOTTOM LANDS.

"What will be the most profitable way to use our bottom lands and low grounds, on creeks and branches—all so the proper mode of preparing them?"

Your Committee deem this an important question, both as regards the profit of the farmer, and also the health of the community. It is hardly necessary, to say, that in this vicinity, there is more or less bottom or low grounds on the margins of our creeks and branches, &c., much of which is marshy, with occasionally ponds, filled with stagnant and putrid water. These, in this condition, are not only nearly worthless, but positively nuisances to the health of those who live near them. Besides, they often make our farms and fields irregular and unsightly.

Formerly these bottoms were clayey and more wet than at present—since the adjoining slopes and hills have been cleared and under cultivation, much of their soil has been carried down by the rains, and deposited in the bottoms, forming in many places rich alluvion, and by deposits of sand, improving the texture of the clay. In many instances, these deposits have been so deep as to kill the timber in large bodies, which by falling has retarded the flow of the waters, thereby increasing the deposits of alluvion, and by rotting and mingling with it, the fertility of the soil: while at the same time it is giving off its poisonous effluvia to the surrounding air. In consequence of these changes, large portions of these bottoms would, if improved, become very valuable.

Within the last few years, they seem to be attracting more of the attention they deserve; and some small parcels of them are being brought into cultivation—still their true value appears not to be generally understood. We do not doubt that the whole of them may be brought into profitable cultivation. By this we do not mean that all of them may at once be converted into arable land. One of your Committee has for years had them in pasture, producing native grasses only; another of them, has them laid down in Herds grass, (on which you have had his report,) and the third has been for two years planting them in corn. They do not hesitate to pronounce them profitable in each of these modes. Sometimes one of these modes, and sometimes another, will be most profitable. Generally when they are sufficiently sandy, and not too liable to overflow, it will be best to make arable land of them. Although they may not succeed when the seasons

are very rainy, yet in moderate and dry summers, which in our climate are most common, they do exceedingly well; fully compensating for their occasional failure.

When they are too subject to inundation for this course, they should be occupied in grasses, either for mowing or pasture—our experience does not enable us to say whether grazing or mowing would be most profitable; but we believe it is held by those most experienced, that a larger stock may be supported from given quantity of ground when mowing is adopted—still there will be the expense of mowing to be taken into the account.

But if the hope of profit merely, is not sufficient to induce us to bring our low grounds into cultivation, there is yet another, and we think higher inducement. We mean the increased health that would result. That this would be the effect, both reason and experience abundantly prove. There are many locations, where formerly intermitting fevers were prevalent, which have since become perfectly healthy, from having their marshy lands drained and brought into cultivation. Taking it for granted that we have shown it would be decidedly profitable to bring our low grounds into cultivation, we proceed to give our views of the best mode of doing so.

For whatever purpose we intend them, there is no doubt they should be thoroughly drained. No wet land is friendly to the more valuable kinds of vegetables, and to cultivate them in that state is a culpable waste of labor, and proves an ignorance of the true principles of farming, i. e. the art of deriving the greatest profit from a given quantity of labor.

Much judgment is necessary for draining to the best advantage; yet it is difficult to lay down the rules that should apply to every case. Drains should be, either open or covered—deep or shallow.

Generally when there is sufficient fall, and sufficient current of water to keep them clear, drains should be open; and they should be sufficiently deep and wide to carry off any quantity of water that may collect when it rains, otherwise the ground through which they pass will be flooded; and the growing crop more or less damaged.—When it is practicable, they should run along the foot of the adjacent hills, for the purpose of cutting off the oozing so frequent there—to prevent their filling up, it will sometimes be necessary to ditch the hill sides above, at a suitable distance. This may be so managed as not only to prevent the filling of the drain below, but so as to preserve the soil of the intervening slope from washing.

When the current of water is not sufficient to keep the drains clear, it will be best to adopt covered, or as they are sometimes called, under drains. They are to be made narrow, say 12 or 15 inches wide, and deep enough to drain the superabundant moisture near them, and cut off the oozing from the hills. They should also be generally laid off along the foot of the hills, where, as they are to be covered in, they will not need the protection of a hill side ditch.

Having opened them to a sufficient depth, lay down three, or perhaps better, four green poles, about 6 inches in diameter. Fit their ends well together, so that the channel may be continuous, and then cover all with leaves, straw or other litter; after which, the earth which has been shovelled out, is to be returned. The advantages of this mode of draining are, that if well done, the channels will not be filled up by the rains, and the plough, instead of turning, passes over them. The fields too are more sightly. Our experience does not enable us to speak of their durability, but it is said, when well constructed, will last 20 or 30 years. One of your Committee has had them in use 3 years, and so far they have answered perfectly. There are several other modes of underdraining practised; but we deem it unnecessary at this time to be more full. Those who wish further informa-

tion, may consult with benefit Sinclair's Code of Agriculture; a late report of the Agricultural Society of Newberry, &c.

In preparing bottoms for cultivation, much good may be done by straightening the channels of the creeks and branches, where they are circuitous and crooked. By doing this, we increase the fall, and the water runs off more rapidly. In time too, the channel will generally be worn deeper.

Besides these, it will sometimes be necessary to have superficial or shallow drains, opening into the others for the purpose of preventing the water, after a rain or an inundation, from standing in the growing crop, which it never fails to injure, if it does not destroy it. They may be opened along the rows, or across, as may be found most convenient and effectual.

Having thus prepared our low grounds, the next question will be "the proper mode of cultivating them." One of your Committee has already reported on the best plan of putting them down in grass. To prepare them for corn, we recommend that when they are disposed to clod, they be broken up as early as possible during the winter, that they may be pulverised by the frosts. Where they are sandy, this may not be necessary, and if they are subject to overflow, it would increase their liability to be washed. In the spring of the year, as soon as they are beginning to be foul, whether they have been broken up before or not, they should be thrown into beds 4½ or 5 feet wide; and every time they become foul, the beds should be reversed by a Twister. Generally the third bedding will happen some time in May.

As soon as this bedding is finished, they should be planted. We prefer drilling thickly and thinning afterwards to a proper stand—which sometimes it is very difficult to get. Two ploughings and two hoeings after the above preparation will tend the crop; viz: a ploughing when the corn is 8 or 10 inches high, and another when it is about waist high, with a hoeing soon after each ploughing. When thus managed its growth is vigorous and luxuriant in the highest degree. The ploughing should always be well timed, and done when the ground is in good order. Few landscapes are more beautiful than a corn-field thus managed on our bottoms, and few gatherings more cheering to the industrious farmer. If then, to the rational enjoyment of beautiful landscapes and full harvests, we add that greatest enjoyment good health, as resulting from a proper improvement of our bottoms, your Committee think they have made good the assertion with which they commenced, that the subject is an important one.

JOHN H. DAVIS, Chairman.
Milton Agricultural Society,
Laurens District, S. C.

Preservation of Apples.—We last week received from TYLER FOUNTAIN, Esq. of Peekskill, a dozen fall pippins, which had been so well preserved through the winter, that they were as sound and juicy as in November. They were preserved by packing them in barrels with plaster of Paris. The plaster should be sifted, that it may settle down so closely as entirely to fill the spaces between the apples, and thus exclude the air.—Albany Cul.

A New Potatoe.—“Mons. A. Husson, of this city,” says the New-Haven Farmer’s Gazette, “has a beautiful variety of the Potatoe, called the Duck Bill, which he brought from France, and thinks may be cultivated here to advantage. He represents them as being great bearers—having last year obtained from one bushel of seed, 31 bushels. From one hill, where but one potatoe was planted, he dug ninety-nine. We had a sample of these potatoes last fall, and they proved to be a rich variety.”

CUT WORMS.

We annex, with feelings of pleasure, the following truly valuable communication from Dr. Sam'l. D. Martin, upon the habits, nature and species of the cut-worms, and from our personal knowledge of the scientific and practical knowledge, the acute observation, and philosophic turn of mind of the writer, we are convinced that the means which he suggests for their destruction, are those the best adapted to that purpose. Farmers and planters, whose lands are infested with the cut worms will do well to bear in mind what the Dr. says upon the subject.

From the Louisville Journal.

Last spring I collected some cut-worms and put them into a glass jar with a sufficiency of dirt, where I fed them until they rolled themselves up in mud balls. By cut-worms I mean a worm about an inch long of a grey color, that lives under the ground, and comes out in the night, and dark cloudy days, and cuts off a plant, eats part and endeavors to drag the balance into the ground after it. When taken out of the ground he puts his head and tail together and rolls himself into a kidney shape. Those cut-worms, after going into the chrysalis state, produced a grey miller or moth, such as we frequently see about our candles in the summer time, and are called by us candle-flies.

I kept three of those millers in a jar, and they deposited their eggs upon some clover leaves and bloom that I put in the jar. On the 24th of June those eggs hatched little caterpillars or cut-worms. I fed them principally upon young clover-leaves. I think there must have been several hundred; I did not count them. When they were nearly grown they became so voracious, and required the jar, which had held only three pints, to be filled so frequently that I killed all but three of them; these wound up in mud balls on the 21st of July, came out millers, moths, or caudle-flies, as you may choose to call them, from the 5th to the 7th of August. Unfortunately all the moths were of the same sex, so that I lost the breed; these I call the two-crop cut-worm.

Other cut-worms that I put up at the same time, that is, early in the spring, did not produce moths until the 11th of August; these were not quite as dark-colored as the first. These I call the one-crop cut-worm. This will reconcile the statements of two writers upon the subject who have differed about the time the moth makes its appearance, the two-crop kinds appearing at both times. I saw, also, the moth that produces the cut-worm tolerably abundant in my clover field in October.

This moth is a night-fly and is rarely seen in the daytime unless roused from its hiding-places. From the attraction that fire has for this kind of butterfly, (permit me to call a moth a butterfly, in accordance with its common name,) it is probable that fires kindled in our fields with brush and straw, of dark nights, might destroy a great number of them. Salt put on the ground might also destroy the worm; but the best remedy that I have ever tried is fall ploughing. This, by destroying the vegetation, makes the fly seek other places of depositing her eggs; and it also destroys the roots of the grass upon which the young worm would live during the winter. I have had no ground infested by them where I have had the ground ploughed in the fall or winter.

This moth that produces the cut-worm is the *phalena devastator* of entomologists. I have made experiments with the bud-worm and grub-worm, but have not room in this paper to give them. I was more injured last year by the bud-worm than all the other worms and insects. And it has been the case for some years past, that they have done me more damage than any other insect except the blister-fly and grasshopper.

The cut-worm is a very voracious caterpillar, and get their growth in the summer time in less than a month. Cold weather retards their growth, and those that are hatched in the fall remain in a torpid state during the winter, and get their growth slowly in the spring, at which time they do us the principal damage in cutting off the young corn and other young vegetables. Though they remain in a torpid state during the winter, they require food as soon as the weather gets warm in the spring, and if the vegetation has been all destroyed by fall or winter ploughing, which is rarely the case, they must starve. But I suppose it is not so much on this account as the turning up the ground and destroying their coverts, which allows the frost and wet to affect them.

SAM'L. D. MARTIN.

Near Colbyville, Ky., March 15, 1843.

BLUE GRASS.

Until we are satisfied that there is something in our climate, or an irremedial defect in our soil, to prevent the growth of the Kentucky blue grass, we shall not fail to press its cultivation upon the attention of our readers. We believe it to afford the best grazing in the world, and we are satisfied that the greatest defect in our farming system consists in too much tillage and too little pasture. We have an abiding faith in the wonder-working improvement that would flow from the introduction of this valuable grass, not less valuable for its fertilizing than its grazing properties. We entertain too the most lively hopes, that whenever the experiment is fairly tried, our rich river lands, with an application of lime where required, will prove admirably adapted to its growth. We, therefore, copy from a Western paper the following article upon the subject:—*S. Planter.*

"After the imagination is completely exhausted in eulogizing the various products of mother earth, there is nothing to be compared to the old-fashioned blue grass for permanent pasture. It is not denied there are other grasses very valuable; but blue grass comes forward early in the spring, will bear moderate grazing through the summer, and when not too closely cropped, will keep neat stock, such as young cattle, colts and sheep, in good condition all the winter.—This cannot be predicated of any other grass; and as this is a favorable time something in relation to its management may be beneficial.

"1. Soil.—Almost any land with a moderate quantity of vegetable mould will grow it most luxuriantly; but experience has taught, that the richest limestone soil gives by far the best crop. Old fields very much worn will answer, if the farmer can have patience till the tender plant gets properly rooted. Indeed, land fully exposed to the sun is best for every kind of pasture, if the full set can be obtained. Stock will not go into the tallest grass in the shade, while a morsel can be procured in the sunshine. However, very good blue grass pasture can be obtained in woodland, if the timber does not entirely shade the ground, and the farmer will find it to his advantage to cut out the under growth to let his grass have a little sun. Light, sandy and stiff clay soils will not answer for blue grass, and we may be sure remarkably poor land will not do.

"2. Preparation of Land.—If it is desired to sow in woodland, the logs, brush, leaves and trash should be taken off. After it is clean, harrow the land thoroughly, and sow immediately. This is the best plan for blue grass on any kind of land.

"3. Quantity of Seed.—A bushel or ten pounds of well stripped seed is the usual allowance, but if a bushel and a half can be spared, the stand will be sooner and much thicker. A gallon of clean seed will do as well as a bushel in the chaff. Care should be taken that the seeds are good. Notice that the straw was not cut when too green, or that the seed appear not black and smell musty. The chaff should appear yellow and smell sweet. The eye and nose, will soon tell good from bad seed. Seed properly gathered and preserved, will not be injured for years, but if they have ever been wet, or the least heated, the probability is, that they will not vegetate.—As a general rule, the fresher the seed the better.

"4. Time of Sowing.—January and February are the best months for sowing; but March, September and October will do pretty well.—Many experienced farmers prefer sowing while the snow is on the ground. In this way, most of the seeds come in contact with the earth, as the snow melts away, and the stand is apt to be good.

"5. After Management.—When the grass first comes up, the blades are remarkably small, and not unfrequently the strong weeds seem to have choked it out; but be not alarmed, the grass is only waiting to send down its roots to get better hold, and by and by, it will conquer every intruder. Some pasture lightly the first year, but we prefer nothing should touch the land, till the second year, or immediately after the seeds ripen. Then, pasture but lightly.—The third year is as soon as a full and vigorous stand can be anticipated. Care should then be taken to tread the surface close with heavy stock, and the grass will be rich and strong in proportion to the density of the sod on which it grows. The more you pack it, other things being equal, the stronger it will rise. T. F."

DOUBLED EARED CORN.—*Messrs. Editors.*—In the No. of the 'Planter' for March, 1842, your correspondent, Mr. Drummond, asks, "what advantage can there be in cultivating double eared corn?" To satisfy the doubts

of myself and others, I was induced in the autumn of 1839 to compare the produce of stalks bearing single and double ears, selecting the best of each kind, and, from memoranda made at the time, I will give you the results, so far as they were ascertained.

On the 11th of November, I weighed eight ears taken from four stalks, which weighed 4 lbs. 1 ounce, whilst four ears from four stalks weighed 3 lbs. 9 oz.—difference 1 lb. 1 oz. in favor of the double eared corn. On the 12th, I weighed twelve ears from six stalks and six ears from six stalks—the whole weight not noted, but the difference is stated as 2 lbs. 4 oz. in favor of the double eared corn—the greatest weight from one stalk bearing two ears, was 1 lb. 10 oz., the greatest weight from one stalk bearing two ears, was 1 lb. 10 oz., the greatest weight from one stalk bearing a single ear, was 1 lb. 1½ oz. On the 15th, I weighed the produce of three stalks bearing two ears each: the first weighed 1 lb. 10½ oz.—the second, 1 lb. 11 oz., and the third, 1 lb. 12 oz., whilst the largest single ear weighed only 1 lb. 6 oz.

I have given the above in hopes that it may induce others to turn their attention to the subject, and report the result of their observation, in the Planter. As I have been for several years selecting my seed corn from stalks bearing two or more ears, I think it not improbable that the general size of my corn may be somewhat diminished.

The actual weights are given above: the double ears were invariably gathered from the single stalk, and in every case the largest ears were selected from the corn crib as the representatives of the single ears; it is possible that even they may have grown upon stalks bearing double ears.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HART.

Louisa, March, 1843.

[Southern Planter.]

CHARCOAL.—After two days close attention to my coal kilns, I sit down now at night to make a record. I have already burned six kilns, now have two on fire, and wood on hand for another. My kilns are made about sixteen feet at the base, and nine feet high; which with the fillings in the heart as it sinks, contains about ten cords of wood. This ten cords will make about five hundred bushels of coal, dust and all—costing three days labor with four hands. But have you ever considered that the coal is not all the profit? Two or three kilns should be burned on the same ground, by which time the covering earth will be completely saturated with potash and other salts and gases; thus, as I conceive, making it equal in value to the coal. It will take about one thousand bushels of earth to cover a kiln of the above dimensions, to which add one thousand bushels of coal, the produce of two burnings, and we have two thousand bushels of rich manure. After trying the trough and pestle for pulverizing the coal, I have abandoned them, and now tramp and beat the coal about the kiln—the first time returning it as covering, and the last time carting off to the land, or the stock yards. For a third or after burning on the same ground, the coal should be removed, otherwise the covering will be too porous. Thus it will be seen that a few days hence, I will have made four thousand five hundred bushels of pure coal, or nine thousand bushels of rich black compost—and I shall never miss the labor thus employed.

As we are informed that the proper place for coal is on clay grounds, and that one of the objects is to create porosity, I am inclined to think that an inch square and less is sufficiently fine. I have cast about eight hundred bushels over three acres of wheat, which, with dressing of meadows, will, I think prove to be the most profitable mode of using it.

Z. DRUMMOND.

February 17, 1843.

[Southern Planter.]

DECOMPOSITION OF ROCKS.—More than thirty years ago, from careful observation, the Hon. John Welles, President of the State Society, came to the conclusion that rocks in the soil were serviceable to vegetation. He after some years expressed the opinion that their action was chemical, and that they became decomposed. This opinion was received with respect, but with much doubt by our leading agriculturists. Now this opinion is fully established and sustained by the leading agricultural chemists both in Europe and America. The rains and carbonic acid in the atmosphere takes from rocks potash or soda, which is carried down by the rain to enrich the soil.—Hence and for other reasons trees transplanted over

a cart-load of stones tipped up in the hole, thrive better than those transplanted without stones; and the soil directly under old walls, mixed with a little lime, has been found equal to street manure. Hence the importance of close observation and investigation of common matters. Johnston in his lecture on the Chemistry of Agriculture, on this subject, says:

It is important to the agriculturist to understand the relation which the carbonic acid of the atmosphere bears to these alkaline silicates which occur in the mineral and vegetable kingdom. Insoluble as they are in water, they are slowly decomposed by the united action of the moisture and carbonic acid of the air, the latter taking the potash or soda from the silica, and forming *carbonates* of these bases. In consequence of this decomposition the rock disintegrates and crumbles down, while the soluble carbonate is washed down by the rains or mists, and is borne to the lower grounds to enrich the alluvial and other soils, or is carried by the rivers to the sea.

In some cases, as in the softer felspar of some of the Cornish granites, this decomposition is comparatively rapid, in others, as in the Dartmoor and many of the Scottish granites, it is exceedingly slow,—but in all cases the rock crumbles to powder long before the whole of the silicates are decomposed, so that potash and soda are always present in greater or less quantity in granitic soils, and will continue to be separated from the decaying fragments of rock for an indefinite period of time.

In the farm-yard and the compost-heap, where vegetable matters are undergoing decomposition, the silicates they contain undergo similar decompositions, and, by similar chemical changes their silica is rendered soluble, and thus fitted when mixed with the soil, again to minister to the wants and to aid the growth of new races of living vegetables.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU PLANT.

We cannot well exercise too much caution in the selection of seed—particularly of those varieties upon which we are forced mainly to depend for sustenance, and which in this region constitute with the agricultural classes, the veritable “staff of life.”

All grains are susceptible of improvement. They are also liable to deteriorate, and either of these results may be effected by modes and practices of culture and selection. The careful farmer will ever be sedulous to effect improvements, while the idle and remiss will be guided by that unscrupulous and unconcernedness which have ever been and which ever will be, the greatest hindrances in the advancement of the farming art.

Scarcely a vegetable is now known to our farmers and gardeners, that can be found in a natural state. Wheat is a factitious creation, and so are barley, rye, and hemp.—Rice and oats, also, are never found wild. They are, together with the aforementioned grains, the result of culture, graduated upon principles of science and enlightened truth, and are therefore wholly unknown except in those regions where civilization has, at some time or other, diffused its emending light.

The potatoe—one of the most valuable, and perhaps salutary of all our edible esculents, is a native of Chili and Montevideo, and is there a small, bitter, and disgustingly nauseous root. Cabbage, Celery and Asparagus, likewise, owe their present reputation and consequence in the vegetable world, simply to the effects of art. In their natural state, they are wholly worthless for purposes of food, either to man or beast.

The apple—the pear, the peach, plum and apricot, equally attest the force of artistic efforts in improving and ameliorating the wild insipid fruits of simple nature—the products of the “silent and unpeopled wastes,” in whose depths, to adopt the language of a distinguished poet—

“The rank soil yields the uncultured fruit,
Which art and fancy may improve,
Until each primal trait is lost,
And to a vineyard springs the grove.”

The same result, precisely, is witnessed in the Floral kingdom. Not only have the various species of flowers been greatly improved, in various instances, but there are cases in which they may almost be said to have been created. That they are susceptible of wonderful and almost incredible improvement, no one who has witnessed the results of art, will for a moment doubt. Nor is this all. In the animal kingdom we have witnessed results, which in the days of old Cotton Mather, would have condemned the person who had been instrumental in their consumption, to the dungeon, or, more probably, to the stake.

Let us, therefore, since improvement in every department of the farming art is so easy of accomplishment, set about it without delay, and make our first effort this spring, if we have never attempted it before.

PREPARATION OF CLOVER SEED.

For several years past great losses have been experienced annually, by our farmers, in consequence, as many have supposed, of sowing bad seed. Others have attributed the failure to drought, which prevented the germination of the seed, or effected its destruction after it had sprouted, and the plants began to grow.

All these causes, doubtless, have had their due share in producing the evil complained of; but we cannot help thinking, that notwithstanding the introduction of much bad and imperfect seed, and the influences of continued drought, the failure complained of, might, with proper attention in selecting and preparing the seed, have been in a great measure prevented. It is perhaps generally well known that clover seed germinates slowly, and that the plants, during the earlier stages of their growth, are peculiarly fragile and liable to be destroyed by drought, or the suffocating influences of the grain in connexion with which they generally take root.

The latter evil is far more extensive in its operations, unquestionably, than many are prepared to suppose. We noticed a field the past season, in which a small strip had been left unsown in consequence of lack of seed, but which had been sowed with herds grass and clover, the same as the residue of the field, which had been ‘laid down’ with oats. On this strip the grasses were luxuriant, while on the portion which had produced oats, there was scarcely a plant to be seen!

In the preparation of clover seed, we have ever found that soaking for a day or two in warm water, in which a small quantity of common salt had been dissolved, has usually been productive of the best results. But even this precaution will be of little use unless the seed be fairly covered. On the contrary, seed that has been soaked, if it be not covered immediately, and at a sufficient depth, after sowing, will be much more liable to fail, than that sowed in its natural state.

We have found it an excellent plan to *roll* lands intended to be laid to grass. For this purpose we have a ‘drag roller,’ which is expeditiously formed by attaching a chain to a common drag by a clevis fastened to one side, in order that the length of the drag may be at right angles with the direction of draught. This allows the drag to swing clear of permanent obstructions, and finishes off the surface much more thoroughly than any other instrument we have ever used.—*Maine Cultivator.*

A NOVELTY.

If the subjoined has nothing else to recommend it, it certainly has, in a pre-eminent degree, the quality of novelty. Leaving the reader to take its averments for just what they may be worth, we submit the article to his judgment.

From the New York Sun.

CULTIVATING GROUND WITHOUT MANURE.

The London Gardener’s Chronicle, conducted by Professor Lindley, brings to notice in the following article, the recent discovery in Germany, of a plan of superceding manure in cultivation.

(Communication on the art of cultivating the ground without manure.) By F. H. Bickes, Frankfort, on the Maine, 1842, p. 31.

Wonders will never cease! While our agriculturists are eagerly discussing the comparative advantages of particular soils, and studying the theory of manures as propounded by Sprengel and Liebig, a countryman of these distinguished professors comes forward to proclaim that their labors are vain; for, if we are to believe him, he has discovered the art of growing luxuriant crops on the poorest lands, and without any manure whatsoever; and the cost of the process is so trifling, that for the acre of wheat or maize, it does not exceed five pence sterling, and for rape, cabbage, &c., amounts to only about half that sum. At first we were disposed to consider such extraordinary pretensions as an effusion of quackery, and entitled to little or no credit; but our incredulity has been somewhat shaken by the numerous and respectable attestations which the author has appended to his pamphlet, and which tend to prove that his method has been practised with success, during the last twelve years, in various

parts of Germany and Holland. Thus the certificates from Vienna, dated in 1829 and 1830, declare that Mr. Bickes’ process, which would seem to consist in some preparation of the seed, “renders all dunging unnecessary, is applicable to the poorest soils, and to all sorts of plants, and imparts to them a wonderful degree of vegetation and fullness;” and they gave the results of the experiments in the imperial garden of the Chateau, from which it appears that wheat raised from seed sown by Mr. B., had larger ears and more grains than that produced from unprepared seed; that the barley showed ears with four rows and a larger number of grains, while that from unprepared seed had only two rows, and a smaller proportion of grains on each stalk; and the Indian corn exhibited a larger number of much stronger and thicker heads.

At Budingen, again, some plants of the sunflower, treated according to Mr. B.’s method, grew to the height of 10 to 11 feet, with woody stems of eight and a half to nine inches in circumference. Ten or twelve potatoe plants, of a larger yellow sort, called Marburger, yielded each, on the average, 30 good sized tubers, with stem and branches seven feet long; and maize, which grew partly in rows, had from two to five, and in some instances as many as eight and nine heads. These crops were obtained in the garden of Count Isenburg; and we are further assured by the certificate, to which are attached the signatures of two burgomasters, the court gardener, a grand ducal counsellor, and other official personages, that they were raised in ground but partially dressed, and in the midst of tall weeds! The trials of this method in Holland, made in the summer of 1834, were attended with results not less astonishing: prepared wheat and rye, though sown thick, gave from 50 to 60, and even 80 stalks from one grain; and a plant of barley bore eight large ears. Buckwheat rose to four and a half and five feet; flax had four and five stems from one seed, and Indian corn grew from nine to ten feet in height, with four to five heads from a single corn. The green crops were equally luxuriant.

Liebig’s Agricultural Chemistry, which has been republished in one of the cheap editions of the New World, teaches us that *ammonia* is the great stimulant to the growth of plants. At one of the late agricultural meetings in London, Dr. T. C. Jackson suggested that seeds might be coated with some gummy substances, and then rolled in guano, enough of which would readily adhere, to produce all the effects ascribed to those foreign prepared seeds—the new plan being a secret.

A mere tea-spoonful of guano, applied to a newly struck rose cutting, of a few inches in length, had been sufficient, the following spring, to produce a bush of some six feet in height. It is the received opinion, that the nourishment of vegetable life is derived from the atmosphere.

AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.—A Farmer’s Club has been formed by our friends near Wilmington, Del., on a somewhat novel plan. It consists of twelve members only, who meet on the first Tuesday of each month, at the house of one of the members in rotation, at 10 o’clock, A. M., when “an examination,” says the Delaware Gazette, “is made by the club of all that pertains to the farm, stock and cultivation of their host—his fields, his fences, farming utensils, mode of applying manure, rotation of crops, &c. &c. The conveniences and accommodations of his farm house, barn, piggery and poultry yard, are all matters of observation and discussion. At an early hour a plain farmer’s dinner tests the thirst and cookery of his *better half*—her bread and butter, her savory meats and pies, well fatted poultry, her cheese, milk and cream, rich, fresh and cool from the just admired dairy, all afford practical themes at the dinner for discussion of their merits, and of woman’s worth; as far as practicable, the products of the farm are required to be used for this part of the entertainment. Politics and political matters are at no time alluded to or admitted. After dinner, agricultural subjects are discussed and experiments reported; agricultural works and journals exchanged, noxious weeds noticed, and all the agricultural improvements and publications since the last meeting are passed upon and reviewed—seeds, plants, new grains, &c., distributed—the entertaining member for the next month is agreed upon, and the club adjourns, *always early* to attend to the feeding and foddering at home, before dark. The gentlemen who compose this club, consist of Messrs. Bryan Jackson, C. P. Holcombe, John W. Andrews, Jesse Gregg, Samuel Canby, Henry Dupont, J. Boies, J. W. Thomson, Francis Sawden, William Boulden, George Lodge, and Major Joseph Carr.”

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

To a Correspondent—The inquiries of our excellent friend Joshua Trimble, esq. shall be promptly attended to, and his request complied with.

SUCCESSFUL BARLEY CULTURE—We have for some years been pressing it upon our readers, that they would find it to their interest to adopt Barley into their rotation of crops. Upon those whose rye crops have so often proved failures, we have particularly urged it as a matter of duty, that they should do so. In making these recommendations we were influenced by a desire, which we trust we shall ever cherish, to promote the welfare of agriculturists. Without entering into the philosophy of the thing, we will merely remark, that the observation, and practical experience of most farmers, have taught them that a rotation of crops, or a change in the articles cultivated, are not only essential to success, but that, to use a term which all will understand, the soil when subjected to the growth of the same vegetable matter for a series of years, becomes tired of it, and, as a necessary consequence, a diminution of product takes place. Our belief in this fact, is among the other reasons which have operated in our mind to make us wish to see Barley, in part, substituted for Rye, and hence the frequency of our allusions to the subject. Our attention has been again drawn to this product, by a conversation we had a few days since with Mr. Giles, who tho' a farmer of but few years standing, is among the most enterprising, intelligent and successful any where to be found. He, acting from the combined influence of good sense and prudent foresight, sowed last spring a field of Barley, and we are happy to learn, that such was his success that he has extended its culture the present season. His last year's crop yielded him 40 bushels to the acre; and from our knowledge of his soil, had he seeded it in Rye, he would not have obtained one-half that product. He was assured by the purchaser of the crop that he had scarcely ever bought better barley.

Mr. G. informed us, that when chopt with a like portion of oats, it makes the best and richest feed he has ever given his stock, being equally good for all.

It is now too late to put in Barley, but we mention the fact thus early, that our readers may bear it in mind, and make the necessary arrangements to enter into its culture another season.

COMMON SALT FOR FIXING AMMONIA—The following paragraph we copy from that excellent paper, the *American Agriculturist*:

"It is stated in the Farmer's Herald, that common salt scattered on the dung-heaps has been found effectual in fixing ammonia, for it immediately unites with the carbonate of ammonia as it is formed, and a double decomposition takes place, producing muriate of ammonia and carbonate of soda."

We are not chemist enough to avouch for the action of salt in the manure heap as above described; but this we can state, that some years back, we bought twenty barrels of rotten fish to use as manure for corn. In each of these barrels there were about half a bushel of fish salt, of course, highly charged with the oil of the fish. After using the fish in the hills of corn, one to each, we mixed the salt with ten loads of barn-yard and stable manure, suffering it to remain a few days, when we turned it over with the shovel and gave it a more thorough mixing. We then hauled it out to the field, and spread it on $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre; on an adjoining half acre, we spread ten other loads of the same manure, but unmixed with salt. We ploughed up the piece of ground and planted the whole in corn. The half acre of corn planted on the ground fertilized with the salted manure, grew from the start more luxuriantly, looked of a darker green throughout the season, and yielded more grain than that on the adjoining half, though the soils

were precisely alike, and each had received the same quantity of barn-yard and stable manure, and the same culture. The blades on the salted part maintained their greenness until pulled, although those on the other part, when pulled, were considerably fired. It is here worthy of remark that the ears on the former were some days later in hardening.

We have stated the above fact; and without referring the result of our experiment, at the time, to any chemical combination between the salt and the ammonia of the manure, we were induced by our observation of the effect produced, to conclude that the salt used, had imparted to the earth the capacity of attracting from the atmosphere more moisture, as well as that of preserving it longer from the evaporating influence of the sun's rays; for the surface of the earth always looked, and was, in fact, much more moist than that of the contiguous piece of ground. What we looked upon at the time as unevaporated dew, may have been the ammonia abstracted from the atmosphere, and fixed, through the chemical agency of the salt upon the surface, and there made to await absorption by the earth, thence to be taken up by the roots of the plants as nutriment. If this union takes place, and we have no right to question it, for the result of our experiment would seem to corroborate the assumption, SALT must form a most valuable acquisition to the dung-heap, as any substance, not too costly, which can give fixity to the eliminating properties of manure—which can prevent the escape of the rich gases—must operate greatly to the advantage of the husbandman, because it would impart to his fertilizing materials, a degree of durability which, alone, they do not possess—and this property of salt, we should think, would be greatly increased in value, in sandy and other porous soils, where, as it is known, the effects of manure are much less lasting, owing to the escape of its volatile parts.

But whether the chemical action imputed to the salt be as stated, or not, we have no hesitation in affirming, that every farmer, who can afford to incur the cost, should procure a few bushels per acre, to mix with his manure intended for his corn ground, as it would prevent injury from the cut and grub worm, as was proved by our experiment; for although the corn on that portion of the ground where the unsalted manure was used, suffered greatly from the ravages of these enemies, that on the part where the salted manure was used, escaped without any injury from them.

The quantity of salt used by us was greater than we would recommend. It was at the rate of 20 bushels per acre: having it, we used the whole as stated; but we think that five bushels per acre would have answered equally well for the time being. In other experiments which we have made with salt, in sowing it broadcast over turnip ground, after it was manured, ploughed and harrowed, we only used six bushels per acre, and witnessed the finest effects from it on a corn crop grown on the ground the succeeding year.

We have taken pleasure in transferring the paragraph at the head of this article to our columns, because the theory it advances, is sustained by the result of our own practice—and respectfully submit it to the consideration of our readers.

THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS IN INDIANA—We make the following extract from a letter published in the Southern Planter, from that excellent farmer and good man, Solon Robinson, to the Editors. It is dated Lake C. II. Ia. April 7th, 1843.

"Fancy if you can, that as I sit and write, I look forth upon one broad expanse of snow—no sudden fall of a few inches, but some good old substantial stuff that has been with us since the middle of November. Such a winter was never known here before, since which men knew the country. And the severity of it has been fatal to great numbers of cattle. Food of every description for stock is nearly exhausted, and no immediate prospect of relief. Oats for seed are already sown in the insatiate maws of

our starving beasts, and when it does come seed time, many will be unable to sow. It is also feared, that the great burden of snow that fell upon the wheat before the ground was frozen, has smothered the greater part of that. If so, it will be a heavier blow than the loss of cattle, for wheat is our great staple."

The reality of this picture is gloomy enough, without indulging in any fancied forebodings as to the future injury to arise to the Wheat crop from the superincumbent carpet of snow. While we sympathise most sincerely with our friend Robinson, and those who, in common with himself, have been made to suffer from the long continued and inclement weather which they have had to endure not only through the fall and winter, but even in the lap of spring, we cannot get our own consent to believe, that the apprehended injury will be realized. If the wheat was early sown and well rooted, we should rather be disposed to believe, that the continued covering afforded by the snow, would operate as a benefit, as we have no doubt that the grain plants have been thereby kept warm, and perhaps in a growing state. Such we have known to be the case in this region; but, perhaps, not under so deep a covering as the one he speaks of. A light covering of snow with us, is always considered of service, and we trust that the dreaded effects of that of Indiana, will turn out as harmless as have the predictions of Miller. If snow really contains in its composition the quantity of ammonia ascribed to it by the chemists, it is possible that the very large body resting on the wheat in Indiana, may prove a valuable fertilizer, and exert a beneficial, rather than an injurious effect. At all events, let us hope for the best; evil comes soon enough without anticipating its approach.

PATUXENT FORGE, May 1, 1843.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir,—Some few days back I sent you the Supplement to the Liverpool Mercury, the Mercury itself was mislaid at the time. I have since found it, and send it to you with this letter, which, if the papers are any use you are very welcome to them. I frequently receive papers from England with accounts of Agricultural meetings in them, and have as frequently thought of sending them to you. I would wish to see the Guano introduced in this country, believing as I do it would amply pay the farmer. It is considerably reduced in price since its introduction into England, and ~~an~~ of opinion, that in a short time it will not sell for more than half what it does now, as it is becoming pretty much an article of trade.

Yours, with respect,

ANDREW B. CUNNINGHAM.

[We tender to the writer of the above the homage of our thanks for his kindness in forwarding us the "Supplement to the Liverpool Mercury," from which we copied into our two last papers, those valuable accounts of the successful experiments made with Guano in England. The information they contained are of deep importance to the agricultural public, and will be so received by our numerous readers. The Mercury, which he subsequently sent us, we regret did not reach us; but we feel as grateful to the kind intentions of Mr. C as if it had, as the disposition manifested by him to confer upon us the second unsolicited favor, make us as much his debtor, upon the score of gratitude, as though his effort had been crowned with success.

We seize this occasion to say, that we shall, at all times, be happy to be the recipient of any European journals he may receive and think fit to send us; and we join with him, most cordially, in the hope, that the Guano may be introduced into use in our country, as from all the accounts we have read of it, we believe it to be a manure of great power, and calculated to produce the best effects in the fertilization of our soils.—Editor American Farmer.]

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—The May number of the Cultivator, contains the list of premiums for 1843, of this society; they are varied and liberal.

The next Fair will be held at Rochester on the 19th, 20th and 21st Sept. next, and we need not say to our readers, that, from the spirit, intelligence and energy with which the affairs of this association is conducted, it will be worth a journey from the extremes of our land to witness the coming exhibition.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF HENRICO CO. VA.—The next exhibition of this spirited society, will take place at Richmond, the last week in the present month, and judging from the accounts of the past ones, and from the zeal manifested by its members, we have no doubt that the approaching demonstration of the march of improvement in that quarter, will afford a rich treat to those, who delight in beholding displays of that art which supports all others.

Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, together with an Abstract of the Proceedings of the County Agricultural Societies for the year 1842.

This Report of the State Society, being the second volume of the Transactions, makes a volume of upwards of 400 pages; and we have no hesitation in saying that in the general value of the papers, and the extent of information embraced in them, it will be found superior to its predecessor, and equal at least to any work of a similar nature yet published in this country.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Having derived so much pleasure and profit from the perusal of its predecessor, for which we were indebted to the politeness of *Luther Tucker*, esq. one of the editors of the *Cultivator*, we feel anxious to obtain a peep into the present volume—as that which is better than the last, must be good indeed; for within our recollection we do not recollect to have ever before read as valuable a collection of papers upon agricultural subjects.

DEATH OF STOCK—The accounts which reach us from the far West, of the death of stock there from starvation, is truly distressing—hogs have died by the thousands, and cattle by the hundreds, for the want of food and provender. The winter in that quarter set in fully six weeks earlier than usual, and had continued in its intensity of cold up to the last advices, cutting off the stock from the benefits of the scanty ranges. This calamity should not be permitted to pass by without our improving upon the lesson its moral teaches. Husbandmen, every where, should provide amply for their stock, so that they may be armed at all points against every contingency that can possibly occur. Nor should they fail to put in a goodly quantity of Root seeds, as nothing more contributes to the comfort and health of animals in the winter than succulent feed.

VIRGINIA CROPS.—The editors of the *Southern Planter*, in speaking of the prospects of growing crops in that state, makes the following remarks:

"The season is fully six weeks behind; *Oats* which should have been in the ground in February, are now (the 25th of April) just sown. We presume that with a majority, corn is not yet planted, and some have hardly had an opportunity of breaking up their corn land. From what we can learn however, the wheat is not unpromising, and the corn may yet do well: the *oat* crop, we should think, must necessarily be a short one."

OAT CROP IN MARYLAND.—From the best information we can obtain, we believe that the seeding of oats in Maryland, has been very short this spring, owing, to the impossibility in many situations of ploughing.

STRAW CUTTER—We refer the reader to the description in another column, of Messrs. Botts & Burfoot's straw cutter—We have not seen it in full operation, but from the celebrity which it has already obtained, we have no doubt it will well compare, for efficiency, with any of the numerous implements which have been introduced to the farmers for the same purpose. It can be examined at the Agricultural establishment of Messrs. Sinclair, jr. & Co. Light, near Pratt st. Baltimore.

We refer farmers and others to the advertisement of Messrs. Gouliart & Baer, who have been engaged in our vicinity for some time past in the construction of heaps of manure upon the system more generally known as *Bommer's*. We shall take occasion to refer to the subject at an early day, for the satisfaction of our friends at a distance who have not an opportunity of availing of the invitation to visit the places where heaps have been erected.

A WORD TO HOLDERS OF PRODUCE—The grain markets all over the seaboard being bare, unusually so, and as, owing to the long continued seeding season in the West and North-west, a great deal cannot reach the Atlantic markets from that quarter, we are of the opinion that prices must improve, we therefore feel it our duty thus frankly to state our impressions, that the farmers who may have grain on hand may take advantage of the times; for if there be any people who ought to profit by such occurrences, it is the agricultural.

Farmer's Advocate—For the first time, we received, last week, a number of this paper, altho' it has been published four years, no further off than Jamestown, N.C. It is in an octavo form, well filled, and conducted with spirit and intelligence.

EXALL & BROTHER'S THRESHING MACHINE—The May number of the *Southern Planter*, contains a very interesting account of the above machine. It is manufactured in Richmond. The testimonials of its excellence are full and satisfactory, from farmers who have used it for many years, one of them for twenty.

The prices are—for a machine and 4-horse power, calculated to thresh 300 bushels a day, \$200—for one with a 2-horse power, which will thresh 175 bushels, \$175—From a judgment formed from a view of the cut, we are inclined to think it is greatly defended from accidents and breaking, the cogs being protected by a flange, while the pinion of the spur wheel is guarded by a ratchet, which operates to continue the action of the drum upon the sudden stoppage of the horses, and prevent the power from being dragged with it.

Altho' we are partial to Baltimore mechanics and machinists, and believe them to be unexcelled in skill thro'out our broad-spreading land, yet we deem it our duty to bear our humble testimony to those of other places when we deem it merited, and as an impartial historian we cannot do otherwise than express our favorable opinion of the above.

We seize the occasion to say, that our pleasure in thus rendering justice, is greatly increased by the fact, that our esteemed friend, *C. T. Botts*, of the *Southern Planter*, Richmond, Va. will receive and execute orders for it; which orders, by letter, should be *post paid*, as we know from experience the onerous nature of the tax of postage upon editors.

We would be pleased if our Richmond friends could forward us for insertion in the "Farmer," the cut of the above-mentioned machinery.

BENTLEY'S STEAM GENERATOR—We are glad to learn, that our friends, Messrs. Bentley, Randall & Co. are receiving an extended patronage for these boilers. We have before us several communications from public institutions testifying as to their value, one of which we subjoin:

WASHINGTON CITY ALMOSHOUSE, March 10th, 1843.
Messrs. Bentley, Randall, & Co.

Gentlemen:—In transmitting a statement of my experiments with your Steam Generator, it affords me much pleasure to be able to say, that it has given the greatest satisfaction. I find in it many and very great conveniences, which we have not heretofore possessed, while the economy in the item of fuel, is almost incredible. We have been using in this institution for our cooking purposes,

two kettles set in brick, in the ordinary way, which consumed quarter of a cord of wood (measured) in four days; but with your arrangement that quantity of wood lasted over eleven days, and besides doing all the boiling for cooking, it furnished all the hot water for our scrubbing purposes, which is at least one third more work than we formerly did with the old arrangement, and the cooking was done in a much superior manner. Thus you will perceive, with your generator, we should consume some for both cooking and scrubbing, one cord of wood in forty-four days, while with our old arrangement, we would use for cooking alone, a cord of wood in sixteen days. We cook for about one hundred and ten persons, and I find by using anthracite coal in your generator, instead of wood, the saving of fuel is still greater, and to those who can procure cinders from coal fires (as we do now,) it would result in an entire saving of fuel, except hauling and screening, and these cinders answer the purpose astonishingly well.

Respectfully yours,
RICHARD BUTT, Intendant, W. A.

COLIC IN HORSES.

DENTON, CAROLINE COUNTY, MD.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

On the 3d of this month (April, 1843,) I purchased a blooded mare of a gentleman in this county. She had been recommended to me as a fine trotter, and every way calculated for my service, the practice of medicine. I however, found, the few times I rode her, that she would not travel but a very few miles without being in a profuse sweat, yet she did not seem to be any ways distressed. I therefore attributed it to her being thin of flesh.

On Monday morning, the 17th, one of my servants came to me and said, "the bay mare" had the colic. I went to the stable immediately, and found her lying down, but got up when spoken to. She was much swelled, and appeared to be in great pain, and would not eat. My ostler told me she had dunged but very trifling during the night, and that had been very hard. As soon as I could prepare it, I gave her an ounce and a half of ether in a pint of water: and least there should be any acid in the stomach to cause the pain, &c., I added to it, I suppose, two large table-spoonsful of soot. In 20 or 30 minutes, as she was no better, I gave her an ounce of ether and two ounces of the spirits of turpentine in a pint of water. In a very short time she seemed to be easier, though still much swelled. I therefore gave her a pint of castor oil, and made my servant boy trot her a small distance. I had to ride about seven miles; and on my return found her lying down in my stable yard, in a good deal of pain, and still swelled. The medicine had had no effect, and the pulsation of the artery at the lower jaw was from 40 to 45 the minute, and quite full and hard. I bled her half a gallon, and gave her three quarters of a pound of Epsom salts, at the suggestion of my friend Dr. Tatem, and left her for the night.

18th. This morning she is no better—still swelled and in pain, yet she had eaten a little corn during the night, and had one or two very small and hard evacuations. I gave her, about 8 o'clock, one ounce of aloes and sixty grains of calomel, and shortly after made one of my boys ride her moderately about a mile. At 2 o'clock the medicine had not had any effect. I had prepared an injection of half a pint of molasses, one pound of common salt, and three pints of water gruel. The boy succeeded in forcing in, with a large quart syringe, only about half the quantity, as the expulsive powers of the rectum were so great as to forcibly eject it as fast as it was forced in. I then gave one ounce more of aloes. Shortly after she had one small, hard operation. She was rode a short distance, and I determined to wait the event till morning, though she was still much swelled, and appeared occasionally in some pain.

19th. Still swelled, and in pain—no operation, and would lay down, and nip at her sides when up—would eat nothing—eyes looked very heavy, and stood with her head down in the manger for hours, if not disturbed, and took no notice of any person or thing. About eight o'clock I gave her one and a half pounds of Epsom salts, and as it did not operate by 2 o'clock, gave her another injection, made much in the same way as the first; and as we could not force the injection into the rectum with the syringe, I took the long tube of my stomach pump, and passed it up the rectum about eighteen inches, and forced in about one pint, when the tube was forcibly ejected. We found the rectum was so much irritated, that I

thought it was best to desist from any further efforts in that way, but repeated the salts, one and a half pounds, which was given without any difficulty—by bed time it had no effect. I now began to despair of my mare.

20th. This morning still the same—swelled—eyes heavy and dull, head down in the manger, but apparently in but little pain. The evening before, Dr. T. proposed to give half an ounce of calomel, yet I rather dissented, and as he did not urge it, it was not given. As soon as I saw the mare this morning, I was satisfied that the case was desperate, yet I could not think there was much, if any, inflammation. I at once determined I would try the doctor's experiment—sent for him; made up 5 instead of 4 drachms, and gave it to her. In about four hours the operation of the medicine commenced, and continued for rather more than twenty-four hours moderately. I examined the discharges, and thought I saw sand. I made my ostler take up some of the dung, and closely examined it, and was satisfied there was much sand in it; I verily believe one-third or one-fourth was sand. How much was discharged it would be impossible to tell; yet I should conjecture there must have been some pounds.

The mare is now in good health, and is improving daily. She is a spirited animal, and I think will soon be every thing that she was recommended to me.

On the above case I shall make no comments; yet I will observe, I am satisfied that many fine horses are lost from a want of proper treatment, and a perseverance in that treatment. Very respectfully,

GEORGE T. MARTIN.

April 29th, 1843.

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

NEW VARIETIES OF GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Beets.—A new variety called the Bassano beet, has been recently introduced into France, and extensively cultivated; and it is said to be found in all the markets from Venice to Genoa, in the month of June. It is remarkable for the form of the root, which is flattened like a turnip. The skin is red, the flesh white, veined with rose: it is very tender, very delicate, preserving its rose-colored rings after cooking, and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.—This description is from the *Bon Jardinier*, for 1841.—The edition for 1842 states that this variety is highly esteemed in the north of Italy, and that it is, in fact, one of the best kinds for the table.

The last season, roots of this variety were produced in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and from its appearance, Dr. Lindley states in the Gardener's Chronicle it is likely to prove more important as an agricultural than a garden plant. Its form is like a Norfolk turnip, more than half of its bulk being above the ground: the color of the skin deep scarlet; flesh tender and juicy, white, and beautifully ringed with rose color. Some of the roots weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and were 23 inches in circumference. It does not extend downwards like the Mangel Wurzel, and may thus be grown on thin land. Its top is so small, that it may be grown in rows so that the roots may nearly touch each other, in the manner of field turnips. It seems likely to prove one of the most valuable acquisitions.

Celery.—In 1841, we described that valuable variety of celery called Seymour's *Superb White*. It had not then been introduced to our gardens; the last season, however, we were enabled to procure a small quantity of seed, and thus test the merits of this variety. We have not been disappointed; it is all that it has been recommended. It is of the most delicate white, the stalks all solid, and the roots grow to the great weight of from 5 to 13 pounds. It must eventually be considered as the best that has yet been raised. We can confidently recommend it for extensive cultivation.

The Cedo Nulli Pea.—This variety, which has been recently introduced, is yet but little known; its remarkable earliness, and the productiveness of the variety, should place it first among the earliest peas.

REMARKS.—Seed of the Bassano Beet was introduced into this vicinity from Europe by Mr. Batcham, in 1839, and has been sold in limited quantities at the Rochester Seed store for three years past. Many persons in Western New York have tried this beet, and all pronounce it excellent—the very best known for summer use, and a most valuable acquisition to our list of garden vegetables. It has several times been noticed in the New Genesee Farmer.

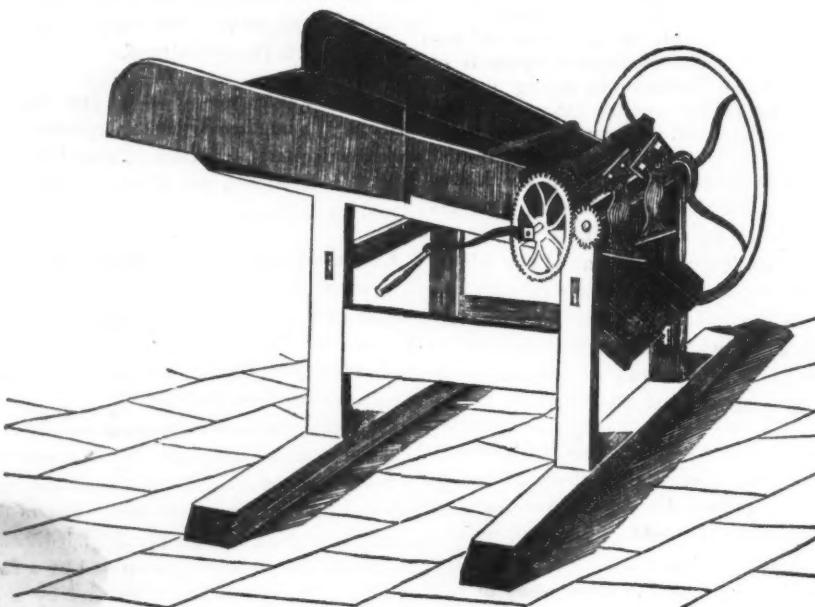
Seymour's New White Celery and the Cedo Nulli Pea, guillotine straw cutter, in which a gate is made to work

have also been introduced through the Rochester Seed store, and have been grown here for two or three years. They are both valuable articles, but we do not think them so greatly superior to other varieties as might be inferred from the foregoing description.—*New England Farmer.*

[Through the kindness of Mr. Ellsworth of the Patent Office, we have received a small parcel of the Bassano beet seed, which we shall be happy to disseminate among our friends.—*Ed. Amer. Farm.*]

DOMESTIC SILK.—We were shown recently, a piece of gro de nap silk, of 36 yards, nearly a yard wide, manufactured at the Auburn prison, for Mrs. DARIUS CARTER of East Bloomfield, from cocoons raised by her the past season. Though not as highly finished as the foreign silk, it was a far more substantial fabric, and weighed nearly twice as much as the foreign article. In a letter

accompanying the silk, Mr. Polhemus, the agent of the prison, says—"We have sent it just as it came out of the loom. It has not quite as much lustre as we could wish, but it will do as much service, we venture to say, as any piece of silk that can be found in the United States." Mrs. Carter deserves great credit for her perseverance in raising cocoons. In 1841 she raised a quantity of cocoons, reeled and prepared the silk for weaving, but was unable to fulfil her intention of having it wove and made into a dress to be exhibited at the State Fair at Syracuse, for want of the necessary facilities for weaving. She however, presented the silk at the Fair, and received the Society's first premium of \$20. Now that the difficulty of getting the cocoons manufactured, is removed by the introduction of this branch of business into the Auburn prison, we doubt not the time will soon come when it will be the boast of many of our fair readers, that they can dress in silks which their own hands have reared.—*Albany Cultivator.*



BOTT & BURFOOT'S STRAW CUTTER.

Experience has long since demonstrated that there was no implement upon the farm productive of greater saving than a good straw cutter. Repeated experiments made at the North and reported with the greatest accuracy, have shown a saving of one-third to the farmer who cuts up all his long feed. Impressed with the absolute necessity for one of these machines upon every well managed farm, we have paid great attention to its construction, and had some months ago brought it to such a state of perfection, as not only to entirely satisfy ourselves, but, what was much more difficult, to satisfy the numerous purchasers of the article. In this satisfaction our northern friends partook in a very large degree, as was manifested by the award to us, last fall, of the first premium of the New Haven Agricultural Society, the third premium at Albany, where it was broken and out of order, the first premium at Philadelphia, where it was exhibited in competition with the very implements that were preferred to it at Albany, and again the first premium and a silver medal at the great exhibition of the American Institute in New York, where it again met and defeated its Albany rivals and dozens of other competitors.

For this cutter, with the numerous testimonials of its durability, efficiency, and ease of management in our possession, we claim, without arrogance, the palm over every other made in Europe or America. But there is still one difficulty. To make so perfect a machine, with every facility of labor-saving machinery, with every disposition to accommodate our prices to the times, we are unable to furnish the cutter for less than thirty dollars, whilst we continue to make it up in a manner to sustain its well earned reputation; but we are constantly beset by farmers, who think they cannot afford to give so much for a straw cutter, with the inquiry, "Can't you make us a cheaper cutter, which, if not so good, will yet answer our purposes?" To answer this demand, we have just gotten up and patented an article upon an entirely new principle, which works to a miracle. It is represented in the engraving: it differs not very greatly from the usual form of

up and down by means of a lever, except in this, that the gate, instead of moving perpendicularly up and down, moves obliquely to the straw, so as to enter and run, as it were, with the grain of the straw. By this means, the greatest ease of cut is obtained. Let the reader go out to his wood pile, and throw his axe first perpendicularly and then obliquely into a log of wood, and he will have a pretty good idea of the advantage of this mode of cut. Again, when the gate moves perpendicularly up and down, there is a constant tendency, especially when the knife is dull, to force it off from the bed plate against which it cuts. By this means a wear and play in the gate is engendered, by which the cleanliness of cut is entirely destroyed. If the gate moves obliquely the other way, that is, makes an acute, instead of an obtuse, angle with the straw, the mode in which we first tried it, this difficulty is greatly increased; but when the gate moves as in this cutter, the knife is drawn in by the grain of the straw, technically called "eating," and a constant cleanliness of cut is ensured. These two advantages render this knife, which we can sell for ten dollars, superior, we believe, to any cheap cutter in use.

If thought desirable, a board may be set up in front at any required distance from the knife, as a guage, against which the straw, which is fed by hand, may be pushed, so as to regulate the feed to any length required.

To grind the knife, it is only necessary to turn a single screw, when the whole gate may be slipped out, and the knife may be ground without being removed. To small farmers and private stables in cities we believe this knife will prove to be exactly what has been long wanting.

BOTT & BURFOOT.

COST OF KEEPING HORSES.—The city weigher of Boston has furnished the Massachusetts Ploughman the following table of the quantity of hay, straw and grain used at the city stables during the year 1841, for 49 horses. Such tables are useful, as placing the great points of expense in a clear light. Common farmers are not generally able to ascertain the actual cost of keeping animals; but

where all the food is purchased, and accurate accounts rendered, the difficulty does not exist. It appears to us that the expense per week is slightly greater than has been made in some former reports.

Hay, 186,267 lbs., which cost	\$1,787 63
Straw, 24,860 "	133 15
Meal, 3,500 bushels, at 75 cents,	2,250 00
Oats, 1,555 " 50 "	777 50

\$5,218 28

Averaging for each horse per week:

Hay,	73 lbs.
Straw,	10 1/2 "
Grain, about	2 bushels.
Cost per week of keeping each horse, \$2,04 4-5, or about 29 1/2 cents per day.—Albany Cul.	

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 4, 1843.

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.	\$4.18
Do. City Mills,	4.25 a
Do. Susquehanna,	4.25
Rye, first	2.50
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.37 a 2 62
Do. per hhd.	\$12 a 12.25

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p. bu.	Peas, black eye, 75
" best Pa. red	100a
" ord. to pri. Md.	90a 95
Corn, white,	53a 54
" yellow Md.	53a 54
Rye, Pa.	53a 56
Oats, Md.	26a
Beans,	1.00a

FEATHERS—per lb.

Wheat, white, p. bu.	Peas, black eye, 75
" best Pa. red	100a
" ord. to pri. Md.	90a 95
Corn, white,	53a 54
" yellow Md.	53a 54
Rye, Pa.	53a 56
Oats, Md.	26a
Beans,	1.00a

PROVISIONS—

Beef, Balt mess, \$9 a 9	Butter, Glades, No. 1,
Do. do. No. 1, 8a 8	Do. do. 2,
Do. prime, 6a 25	Do. do. 3,
Pork, mess,	10a 10
Do. No. 1,	Do. do. 3,
Do. prime,	8 a 8
Do. cargo,	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 7a
Bacon, hams, Ba. Bl. 7 1/2 a 8	Do. Western, 1, 7a
Do. middlings, " 4 1/2 a 5	Do. do. 2, none
Do. shoulders, " 4 1/2 a	Do. do. bbls 1,
Do. asst'd, West. 4 1/2 a 4	Cheese, casks, 6 1/2 a 7
Do. hams, 5 1/2 a 6	Do. boxes, 6 1/2 a 7
Do. middlings, 4 1/2 a 5	Do. extra, 10a 20
Do. shoulders, 4 1/2 a	

COTTON—

Virginia,	6 a 7	Tennessee, Ib.
Upland,	6 a 7	Alabama, 7 a 8
Louisiana,	6 a 8	Florida, 7 a 7
North Carolina,	7 a	

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring	12a 15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 8a 12
S. Carolina do	10a 12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 10a 14
White Pine, pann'l	25a 30	Shingles, W. P. 3 1/2 a 10
Common,	20a 25	Shingles, ced'r, 3.50a 10.00
Select Cullings,	18a 20	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do	9a 13	Laths, split, 75a 1.00

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash	2.75a	Ground, per lb. 1.00a
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MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl 16a 18	New Orleans	21a 23
Porto Rico,	21a 23	Guadalupe & Mart
English Island,	Sugar House,	19a

TOBACCO—

Common	2 1/2 a 3	Yellow,	7 a 9
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	7 1/2 a 10
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6 a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	8 a 13	Kentucky,	3 a 7
Yellow and red,	7 a 10	St. Domingo,	13 a 11
		Cuba,	15 a 38

WOOL—

WASHED.	UNWASHED.
Saxony,	33a 35
Full Merino,	30a 33
3-4 blood do.	27a 30
1-2 do do	24a 27
1-4 and common,	18a 20
Tub washed,	18a 20

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs	7.50a 9.00	St. Croix, 100lbs	5.00a 7.00
Do. brown	6.25	Brazil, white,	7.00a 8.00
Porto Rico,	5.00a 7.50	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	3.50a 5.75	Lump, lb. c.	

COFFEE—

Havana,	7 a 9	Java, lb.	10 a 13
P. Rico & Laguay.	7 1/2 a 9	Rio,	7 1/2 a 8
St. Domingo,	6 a 6 1/2	Triage,	5 a 7

SOAP—

Baltimore white,	12a 14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3 1/2 a 4 1/2
" brown & yell'w	4 1/2 a 5		

CANDLES—

Mould, common,	9a 10	Sperm,	23a 24
Do. choice brands,	10 1/2	Wax,	60a 65
Dipped,	8a 9		7708 bbls.

BEESWAX—

Yellow,	27a	White, short price,	4
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,	160a 165	sp'd last week	

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.



BARNABY & MOORERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was awarded the following and several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes". The New York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Riding, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be faithfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at 7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 Cents.

DENMEADS & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North-sta-

who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners.

B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov 23, 1842

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that you may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machine, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY

POUDRETTE.

PRICES REDUCED for this valuable fertilizer.

The New York Poudrette Company, having enlarged their works have now on hand a good supply of a first rate article, which they offer in parcels of ten barrels or more at \$1.50 per barrel, or three barrels for \$5—delivered on board of vessels.

Orders, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to if addressed to

D. K. MINOR,

118 Nassau street, N. Y.

N. B. The farmers of Maryland, who reside near navigable water, will do well to enquire into the value of Poudrette as a manure. Those who have used it need no argument in relation to its value—and the best evidence which those, who have not used it, can have is to procure a few barrels and apply it to their Corn, Tobacco, Melons, &c.—Steering is believing.

Feb. 1

SAM'L. SANDS.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.



DRILL MACHINES.

There are several Drill Machines made similar to

HEAPS OF MANURE.

Constructed according to the newly discovered method by *Burr & Goultart*, may be seen on the farms of Messrs. W. Govane Howard, 1 mile above Govanestown, D. M. Perine, at Govanestown, Mr. Duvall, 23 miles on the Washington road, David Carlisle, 11 miles on the Green Spring branch of the Susquehanna Rail Road, Wm. Ordorff, 1½ miles to the right of Hookstown, Abner Linthicum, 5 miles on the Annapolis road, just across Sweetser's bridge, David Stuart, 4½ miles on the Bul-air road. The materials used were straw, corn shucks, stalks, and cobs, oak leaves, and generally all dry vegetable litter which was to be found on the farms.

Most of the heaps were put up in the coldest weather that we had last winter, commencing to heat in from 24 to 48 hours, and in 25 to 30 days were reduced to an indistinguishable mass of manure.

The chemical ingredients cost about \$4 to the thousand cart loads of manure; the second heap of same size would cost only 50 qts.

Farmers living in the neighborhood of any of the heaps are respectfully invited to call and see them, and learn from the gentlemen owning them, the efficacy, the cheapness and the manifold advantages of this plan.

For further information, apply to JOHN GOULIART, CHARLES BAER, living in Madison st. between Garden and Eutaw. May 10. 31.

DURHAM COWS.

The subscriber will sell two young Durham Cows, raised by himself from the best milking stock in Maryland— their dam gave 6½ gallons milk daily for three months after calving from which 11 lbs. butter per week were made. They will be sold low. Enquire of A. B. KYLE, No. 2 Pratt st. whf. ap 26



MINGO CHIEF,

Will make his second season in Maryland, and be let to Mares at the Farm of Mr. J. P. E. STANLEY, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick road, at Eight Dollars for each mare.

Mingo Chief is 6 years old this spring, near 15 hands high, of a rich brown color, perfectly formed for speed and action, goes all gaits naturally, and is very fast under the saddle.

Mingo Chief was got by an Indian horse well known at Montreal as "La Belle Poney", (grandson of the famous trotting horse Bepo, and many other celebrated trotters and racers;) that in his prime has racked his miles in 2:30, and altho' upwards of 20 years old, is still kept for mares in Canada.

The dam of Mingo Chief was pure Canadian, and could trot a mile in 3 minutes without training. Mingo Chief was selected during the summer of 1841, in the neighborhood of Montreal (by a gentleman experienced in these matters,) as being the best horse he could find to cross upon the stock of this part of the country for the production of saddle horses. The celebrated Morgan breed of Vermont is said to be of the same cross.

Season commenced 1st April and ends 1st July. E. WEEKS, Manager.

CHEAP HATS! CHEAP HATS!
TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!!

RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTRY!!!

It is generally a well known fact that when gentlemen from the country visit our city to purchase necessaries they are invariably charged heavy prices from a supposition that as they are what is termed

"COUNTRYMEN,"

they do not know the prices of goods. Now we beg to call the attention of gentlemen visiting the city to

MESSRS. W. H. KEEVIL & CO'S.

CHEAP HAT STORE,

CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND HOLLIDAY STREETS, who have been established for six years, and are selling hats of all kinds at ONE DOLLAR LESS than is charged by others for a fine article, as follows:

Fine Silk Hat (for body)	\$2 50
Fine Russie	3
Fine Nutria Nap	3 37½
Fine Cammer	3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver,	4

All hats purchased from MESSRS. KEEVIL & CO.

are warranted to be well made, to be water proof, and according to the excellent quality of the hat, to be One Dollar less in price than is charged by others, or no sale.

Please remember the name,

KEEVIL & COMPANY,

74 BALTIMORE ST. CORNER OF HOLLIDAY ST.

Next door to W. H. Baynard's Cheap Clothing Store.

ap 26

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally by or letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

E. J. COOPER.

ap. 23 Jn

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hupsey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.

Baltimore, Mar 31, 1841

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber. au 24

WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A. G. MOTT & CO. corner of Forest and Ensor sts., and corner of Wood st. and Bowly's wharf, manufacture and have for sale Agricultural Implements of various kinds—consisting in part of WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES, MOWING SNEATHS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTING MACHINES, CORN & TOBACCO Cultivators with wrought and cast tines, or hoes; the castings of the N. York composition metal. The celebrated endless chain Horse power & Thresher, single and double shovel ploughs, Harrows of various kinds—Also a variety of Ploughs among which, being the only agents in this State, is the renowned WILEY, the castings for which are from the North, and are the best and most durable in the country, one share wearing as long as two of the Baltimore make. At the great Ploughing Match, during the last annual meeting of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, the WILEY took the sweepstakes, by acclamation, having for competitors, ploughs from the different Factories in this city,—also from Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, among which was the Messrs. Withers & Pearce's Cyclodel Plough of Gettysburg, Pa. This Plough is so constructed that with it the farmer is his own smith. The double pointed shear is confined to the mould-board by a cap—the shear when one point wears dull, can be reversed by uncapping the cap and throwing out the other point. The prices for the No. 3, a 7 inch seedling plough, \$4.50—No. 4, an 8 inch, \$5.25—No. 5, a 10 inch, \$8—No. 7, \$9—No. 8, 10. The following practical farmers residing in Baltimore Co. are a few of those who use the WILEY ploughs exclusively, and pronounce them the cheapest and best which they have ever used, viz :

Hon. J. T. H. Worthington,	Elisha Johnson,
John Johns,	Richard Johns,
Thos. T. Griffith,	Edward Philpot, &c.

Also a choice selection of FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, which are warranted fresh and genuine.

mh 29

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickaway Creek, at 6½ cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1841, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention

WM. M. DOWNING.

6m

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLough WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLough, with the above named peculiarities, viz : with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerably less expense than other Ploughs in use:—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing:—3d, He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Threshing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Threshing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500

Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments, 1100
If made of iron, 3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments 150
Tenoning Machine 200
Vertical Saw 125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters, 25
All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

sep 1

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the pigery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 S. SANDS

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 15
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12 to 20
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4
horse power. Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

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BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.,
Manufacturers of Bentley's Convolved Steam Boilers, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leathers, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost \$100, or more, is now offered at \$45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 \$45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & CO.

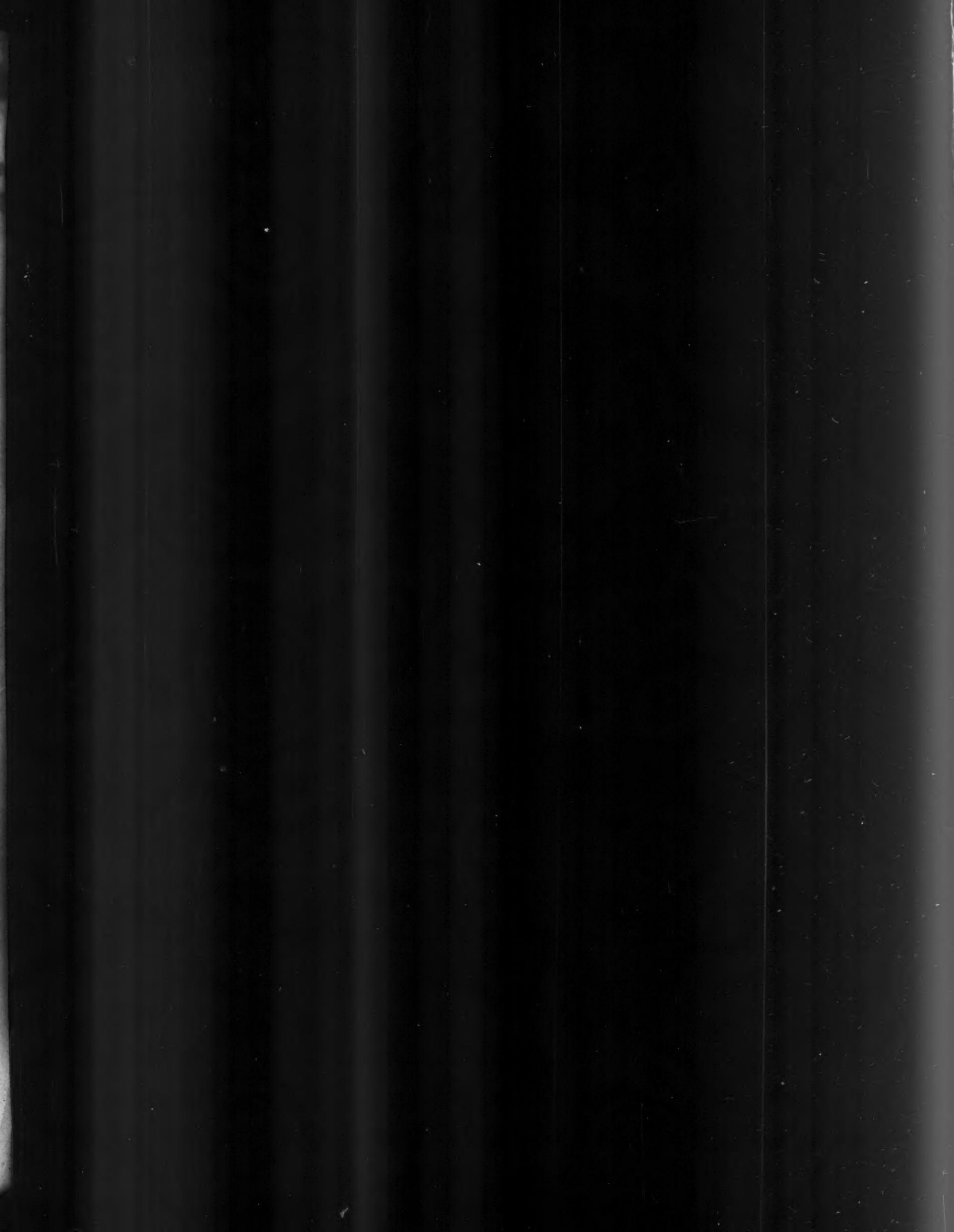
McCauley's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant. We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz:—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. — Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.

do. 7

AN IMPORTED LARGE JACK, FOR SALE.
He can be warranted as a sure foal getter, and will be sold at the very low price of \$250, deliverable in this city. Apply to S. SANDS
fe 23



HEARS OF MANURE.

Constructed according to the newly discovered method by Barr & Goffert, may be seen on the farms of Messrs. W. Govan Howard, 1 mile above Govanstown, D. M. Perine, at G. vanestown, Mr. Duval, 23 miles on the Washington road, David Carle, 11 miles on the Green Spring branch of the Susquehanna Rail Road, Wm. Cudorff, 1½ miles to the right of Hocktown, Abner Lathman, 5 miles on the Annapolis road, just across Swann's bridge, David Sturt, 4½ miles on the Bel-air road. The materials used were straw, corn stalks, stalks, and cobs, oak leaves, and generally all dry vegetable litter which was to be found on the farms.

Most of the heaps were put up in the coldest weather that we had last winter, commencing to heat in from 24 to 48 hours, and in 25 to 30 days were reduced to an indistinguishable mass of manure.

The chemical ingredients cost about \$4 to the thousand wet loads of manure; the second heap of same size would cost only 50cts.

Farmers living in the neighborhood of any of the heaps are respectfully invited to call and see them, and learn from the gentleman owning them, the efficacy, the cheapness and the manifold advantages of this plan.

For further information, apply to

JOHN GOULIART,
CHARLES BAER,

living in Medina st. between Garden and Eutaw. May 10. 31.



The subscriber will sell two young Durham Cows, raised by himself from the best milking stock in Maryland—
their dam gave 6½ gallons milk daily for three months after calving from which 1½ lbs. butter per week were made. They will be sold ap 26



DURHAM COWS.

Will make his second season in Maryland, and be let to Mares at the Farm of Mr. J. P. E. STANLEY, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick road, at Eight Dollars for each mare.

MINGO CHIEF is 6 years old this spring, near 15 hands high, of a rich brown color, perfectly formed for speed and action, goes all gaits naturally, and is very fast under the saddle.

Mingo Chief was got by an Indian horse well known at Montreal as "La Belle Poey", (grandson of the famous trotting horse Boppy, and many other celebrated trotters and racers); that in his prime has ranked his miles in 2:50, and elbowed upwards of 20 years old, is still kept for mares in Canada.

The dam of Mingo Chief was pure Canadian, and could trot a mile in 3 minutes without training. Mingo Chief was selected during the summer of 1841, in the neighborhood of Montreal (by a gentleman experienced in these matters,) as being the best horse he could find to cross upon the stock of this part of the country for the production of saddle horses. The celebrated Morgan breed of Vermont is said to be of the same cross.

Season commenced 1st April and ends 1st July.

E. WEEKS, Manager.



CHEAP HATS! CHEAP HATS!

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!!

MEMPHIS OF THE COUNTRY!!!

It is generally a well known fact that when gentlemen from the country visit our city to purchase necessaries they are invariably charged heavy prices from a supposition that as they are what is termed

"COUNTRYMEN,"

they do not know the prices of goods. Now we beg to call the attention of gentlemen visiting the city to

MESRS. W. H. KEEVIL & CO'S.

CHEAP HAT STORE,

CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND HOLLIDAY STREETS,
who have been established for six years, and are selling Hats of all kinds at ONE DOLLAR LESS than is charged by others for a fine article, as follows:

Fine Silk Hat (for body)

\$2 50

Fine Russie

3

Fine Nutria Nap

3 37½

Fine Cashmere

3 50

Best quality Nutria Beaver

4

All Hats purchased from

MESRS. KEEVIL & CO.

are warranted to be well made, to be water proof, and according to the excellent quality of the hat, to be One Dollar less in price than is charged by others, or as min.

Please remember the name,

KEEVIL & COMPANY.

74 BALTIMORE ST. CORNER OF HOLLIDAY ST.

Next door to W. H. Baynard's Cheap Clothing Store.

ap 26

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell Lime, or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally by or letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 2m

E. J. COOPER.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound option. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman st. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 2 Pratt street.

Baltimore, Mar 31, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse power can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sande at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

ap 24

W.M. MURRAY, Franklin, Del. co. "M"

C-PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—

A. G. MOTT & CO., corner of Forest and Euer st., and corner of Wood st. and Bowly's wharf, manufacture and have for sale Agricultural Implements of various kinds—consisting in part of WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES, MOWING SNEATHS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTING MACHINES, CORN & TOBACCO Cultivators with wrought and cast iron; or brass; the castings of the N. York composition metal. The celebrated endless chain Horse power & Thresher, single and double shovell ploughs, Harrows of various kinds.—Also a variety of Ploughs among which being the only agents in this State, is the renowned WILEY, the castings for which are from the North, and are the best and most durable in the country, one share wearing as long as two of the Baltimore makers. At the great Ploughing Match, during the last annual meeting of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, th: WILEY took the newspaper, by acclamation, having for competitors ploughs from the different Factories in this city,—also from Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, among which was the Meers, Withrow & Pearce's Cycloidal Plough of Gettysburg, Pa. This Plough is so constructed that with it the farmer is his own smith. The double pointed shear is confined to the mould-board by a cap—the shear when one point wears dull, can be reversed by uncrossing the cap and throwing out the other point. The prices for the No. 3, a 7 inch heading plough, \$4.50—No. 4, an 8 inch, \$5.25—No. 5, a 10 inch, \$6—No. 7, \$7—No. 8, \$8.10. The following practical farmers residing in Baltimore Co. are a few of those who use the WILEY ploughs exclusively, and pronounce them the cheapest and best which they have ever used, viz :

Hen. J. T. H. Worthington,
John John,
Then. T. Griffith,

Elisha Johnson,
Richard Johns,
Edward Philpot, Esq.

Also a choice selection of FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,
which are warranted fresh and genuine.

mb 26

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickaway Creek, at 50 cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1841, if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next, or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Allentown Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention from

WM. M. DOWNING.

6m

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED
PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE
SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st. That it will keep in repair at considerably less expense than other Ploughs in use:—2d. That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing:—3d. He believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me.

J. S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover st.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 31 ft. ways and	\$300
Extra saws for shearing, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Sands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Threshing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Threshing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. coblage stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. 60.	175
Bails for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	2500
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	900
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purpose for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

C-Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sande, at the office of the American Farmer.

ap 1 ff

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. ap 29 S. SANDS

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power

Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	25
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15 to 75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills a superior article,	15 to 20
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20 to 35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power.	Any other machine built to order.

Paten rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mille, a good invention.

C-Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denay, Seedman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sande, Farmer offices; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

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